

The Brandon Mail.

VOL. 14. NO. 48.

BRANDON, MAN., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1896.

FIVE CENTS

PHOTO FRAMES...

— in celluloid, beautifully embossed in silver, — from 25 cents to \$1.50. These are marked exceedingly low, and are selling fast.

PURE SPICES...

just placed in stock for Christmas seasoning.

Flemings' Drug Store

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

THE COMFORTS OF THE SIDEBOARD

stand for the finishing touches of the feast,—the fruit and the dessert without them the meal is incomplete, so

THE SIDEBOARD

is the finishing touch to your dining-room. It imparts an elegance to be attained in no other way.

Prices to suit all pocket: Exquisitely carved in Solid Quartered Oak and Walnut, \$25.00 to \$65.00.

Extra values in Oak and Ash, with large Bevel Edge Mirror

\$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00, \$25.00.

others in Antique Oak or Walnut finish \$8.50, \$10.00, \$10.75, \$13.50.

SIO LINE HAS BEVEL-EDGE PLATE MIRROR

We are proud of our Sideboards—they are alpine-pruned for strength beauty and cheapness.

Couches and chairs re-covered and made like new, mattresses renovated.

CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL

Undertakers and Embalmers.

Telephones } store 158.
 } house 20.

THE INDEPENDENTS' MEETING.

A goodly number of Grits, Tories and Independents attended the meeting in the city Hall on Thursday last to bring out an independent candidate for North Brandon as per adjournment. Mr. W. Middleton was called to the chair and Mr. Ellis acted as secretary. The chairman stated the objects of the meeting and at once the electors of North Brandon set to work to make nominations.

The result was that the names of the chairman, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Postlethwaite, Mr. R. E. A. Leech, Mr. Cliffe and Mr. Jno. Irving were submitted to the meeting. Mr. Middleton declined nomination, but hoped the people would select a resident farmer. He had no objection to many whose names were associated with the constituency, excepting that they were outsiders, and it reflected badly upon the constituency if it was asserted there was not a man in the riding capable of representing it. We

were too expensively governed, and the rage for party politics had much to do with that. It would be asserted in the Grit papers this was a Conservative meeting, but such was not the case. He was not a Conservative and would not be chairman of it if it was. He declined nomination mainly on personal grounds.

Mr. Postlethwaite all his life up to recently had decided to remain out of politics, but he was urged into them some months ago against his will, and now he was willing to throw himself into the hands of his friends. As it was, he would much prefer to add a better man. He wanted it thoroughly understood that while he expected a large vote from the Conservatives who were not likely to put a man in the field, he was not a Conservative, and would not be bound if elected to co-operate with either party in the House, rather than to support whatever measures he considered best calculated to support the best interests of the country. He conducted his late campaign independently and squarely, and if selected as the candidate would do the same in this.

Mr. Leech left himself out of place, as he never aspired to parliamentary representation, but was always ready to do what he could for good men. The farmers of Canada, through party predilections, allowed themselves to be continually gulled by designing politicians. Even to-day in Manitoba the lawyers, the doctors, the merchants, &c., &c., were more than represented and there were but 5 or 6 farmers in the House. This would continue until as a class they trusted one another and asserted their rights. He withdrew from nomination.

Mr. Irving did not propose to stand as a candidate under any circumstances. He would like to see this spirit of independence grow sufficiently to enable the electors to insist on proper and economical government regardless of party. It was this rigid adherence to party leading electors to support their party which they knew it was in the wrong that led to such extensive governmental extravagance. If representatives and governments knew the electors were sufficiently independent to vote against their friends on account of extravagance, they would soon set to work and draw a tighter rein on public expenditures. Our governments were built and developed on too large and expensive a scale for the population and the actual necessities of the country, but a cure could not be looked for until the people took the matter into their own hands. If they would decide on the economies that should be effected, and pledge themselves to support no candidates that would not commit themselves to these reforms, we would soon have a legislature that would effect retrenchments that would save the present wasted monies of the people.

Mr. Irving also withdrew, and the meeting declared Mr. Postlethwaite the unanimous choice. That gentleman then perfected his organization, and is now into the heart of the fight to a finish.

T. E. Greenwood is building a skating rink at Douglas.

J. B. Preston is one of the first settlers of this district having located here in the spring of 1882 and in 1884 commenced the present business—seven years before the railroad reached this place, and consequently knows the hardships of pioneer life. In the early days of this settlement he freighted his goods in from Moosomin and Virden and later from Deloraine a distance of seventy or eighty miles. Mr. Preston started his present busi-

HILTON.

On Wednesday night last week, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid, a most enjoyable Lantern Exhibition was given by Mr. Freer, of Brandon, in the new hall. Considering the very unfavorable weather which made it impossible for those at a distance to drive in, there was a good attendance. The subjects illustrated were "Life and Times of Luther," including a number of fine photographic views of the city of Rome; "Heroes of the Victoria Cross," being a series of very realistic war scenes, depicting our brave soldiers' courage upon the battle field. The colored life model scenes illustrating "Curfew Must Not Ring To-Night," were very fine, the reading being rendered by Miss Darrach. The poem of "The Lifeboat" was rendered very impressively by Mr. Gollan. The scenes thrown upon a 12 foot screen were greatly enjoyed by the audience. Mrs. Gollan rendered a vocal and musical accompaniment to a splendid colored series of views of "Rock of Ages." Altogether this was a very high class entertainment.

WAWANESA.

Mr. Barkwell, of Methven, drove to Wawanesa on Thanksgiving Day and started on his return home but got lost and wandered around on the prairie until five o'clock the next morning. Fortunately he escaped with only his checks frozen.

The opening of the Stockton skating rink took place last Friday evening, a grand carnival was the interesting event. Quite a few of our townspeople attended. It was a grand success, the ice being in splendid condition.

The Methodists have every reason to feel encouraged at the hearty manner in which the people responded to the call on the re-opening of the church. It has been re-settled throughout and a furnace put in which makes it very comfortable.

Owing to the storm on Thanksgiving Day the rink was not opened but by Friday evening it was well patronized and has been ever since. There are quite a few beginners this year. They are starting at the right time and are making good progress.

MUNICIPALITY OF CORNWALLIS.

Nominations were held in the Brandon Hills School House on the 1st inst. and evidently from the few ratepapers present, they are well satisfied with the arrangement of affairs during the past year. The following were elected by acclamation:

Reeve—Geo. H. Hale.
Councillor—1. Thea. Kneeshaw, Ward 1
 2. Hugh McPherson,
 3. Carl Koester,
 4. Fred Smith,
 5. Chas. Abey,
 6. L. W. Agnew,

The retiring councillors, Mr. Peter Elder, Ward 1, and Mr. Allan Leslie, Ward 5, have served the municipality faithfully and well for a number of years, but owing to a pressure of business they are unable to give the time required for the duties of councillors, and declined re-nomination.

CARNDUFF.

This is another of the many towns on the Souris branch that have sprung into existence since the construction of the railroad in 1892. The town derived its name from Mr. J. P. Carduff, who kept the post office, which he still retains, at a point a mile and a half from the present townsite, removing to the new town when the railroad company erected its depot. This like nearly all the towns on the line has had to experience what is termed "hard times," caused no doubt by the reverse. These reverses of the farmers were mainly caused by buying too extensively machinery and farm implements without capital. Too great a sanguineness existed all over the North west expecting that no failures of any kind would crop up to mar their progress.

The soil of this favored part of the country is much similar to the Manitoba loam, slightly sandy with a good sub-soil, which tends to the early maturing of the grain. Taking the surrounding country on the whole it is not surpassed for grain growing or stock raising, the latter, however, is not extensively carried on.

The general character of the country is a level prairie, although not watered and wooded to a great extent it has a sufficient quantity of each for local supply.

The storage facilities are good, having two large elevators, capacity of each 25,000 bushels. One of these elevators is controlled by a local company, which shows to what extent the townspeople are energetic. Altogether this company controls five elevators in different parts of the country.

The grain is hauled to this market from many miles around, the high prices paid making a lively market. Land can be had at very reasonable prices by applying to the C. P. R. and other local corporations. The town has its schools for the various branches of education, also the different religious denominations are represented. The place has general stores, hotels, stables and all necessary business to complete a well-regulated town.

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

J. B. Preston is one of the first settlers of this district having located here in the spring of 1882 and in 1884 commenced the present business—seven years before the railroad reached this place, and consequently knows the hardships of pioneer life. In the early days of this settlement he freighted his goods in from Moosomin and Virden and later from Deloraine a distance of seventy or eighty miles. Mr. Preston started his present busi-

ness on a very limited scale his first complete stock of goods was carted in on one load from Pilot Mound, which was all he then possessed. Since that time it has gradually grown and now he has a stock of general merchandise second to none in this part of the country. Mr. Preston attributes his success in a great measure to his efforts in establishing a cash principle, buying and selling for cash, which enables him to give his customers closer bargains. He attends closely to business and his stock is always found complete in all the best and newest lines of dry goods, clothing, furs, glassware, crockery and groceries, also a superior class of boots and shoes most suitable for this country. Mr. Preston also keeps on hand flour and handles all kinds of farmers' produce. He has in connection with his business at Caraduf a branch store thirteen miles south-west on the Souris river, which is a great convenience to the settlers of that district located as they are so far from the railroad. Mr. Thomas Dawkes manages this branch and is a man of practical experience as well as a very successful farmer.

Mr. A. H. Foulds has the only hardware business in the town and does an enormous trade. Besides handling everything that goes to equip a complete hardware store he runs a tinsmithing business in connection.

W. R. Beatty is the hotel proprietor, who is ever found ready to attend to the wants of his guests. He keeps a well-regulated house and is to the travelling public a most hospitable host.

Fairbairn Bros. are the leading livery men of the town, and the commercial trade will receive fair treatment at their hands.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Brandon MAIL:

DEAR SIR—Your contemporary The Sun has an editorial in its last Number Night's edition on the coming election in North Brandon, the object of which is to show that the election of any candidate other than one recommended by government supporters would be, not criminal per se, but so nearly so as to justify some sort of punishment being inflicted upon the constituency.

The Electors of North Brandon "can afford" in the language of The Sun to defeat the Liberal candidate. What does such a statement mean, (coming from the Government organ) but that if the Government nominee is not elected North Brandon is a constituency shall suffer for it?

This is bad enough, but the following statement taken from the same editorial is infamous, in alleging a betrayal of trust on the part of the majority of the representatives of the province. The Sun says:

"In parliament the greatest care has to be taken by the supporters of the government that in their votes they do nothing that can be construed into a vote of want of confidence unless they are looking for its defeat."

"IT CANNOT BE AFFORDED."

It cannot be afforded by whom? by the people of the province? or by the Government? Do the Electors represent the government in all its doings, good, bad or indifferent, or do they not rather send them to promote the interests of their different constituencies in particular and those of the province as a whole.

This Government Sun appears to, or rather does think, that the province exists for the government, not that the government exists only as a servant to carry out as far as may be possible the legitimate desires and needs of the province as voiced by its various representations.

It is this debased view of the powers of government that has brought Canada, politics into the disgraceful position they are now in both Federally and Locally. Too many by far of the electors cast their votes looking for some reward from the powers that be, or from those whom they hope to place in power, than from a patriotic desire to have an honest government that will recognize its position as a servant of the public and will truly endeavor to carry out its obligations to all sections irrespective of party.

It is a disgrace that in these times a newspaper should dare to say that the electors of any constituency "cannot afford" to do other than return the government nominee, and still more disgraceful for a government organ to assert, whether truthfully or not, that the larger portion of the representatives of the province "take the greatest care" that their votes shall not embarrass the government.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the Electors of North Brandon will view in its proper light the impudent challenge thrown in their faces by the government paper organ, and in spite of its assertion that they "cannot afford it" will show that they "can afford" to repudiate such disgraceful and dangerous claims as those made by The Sun, by returning the Independent candidate now in the field by a large majority over any Government candidate that may be nominated on Friday next.

Yours etc.,

Brandon, Dec. 8, '96. A RADICAL.

Brandon

Machine Works Co.

Teath Street, Brandon

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS.

CRUSHER ROLLERS RE-CUT.

Scrap cast iron taken in trade.

nomination.

It is thought by many that the interests of the farming community are not sufficiently represented in the Local House, especially as those interests represent the principal industry of our Province. North Brandon is purely agricultural, and the present Election affords an opportunity for strengthening the Farmers' representation, independent of party lines.

This action is the more essential, as in the present position of parties in the House it is necessary that there should be stronger power of independent criticism of the actions and proposals of the Government than already exists.

I have been actively engaged in farming operations in the Constituency since 1881, during which time I have also taken a lively interest in most of the farmers' movements and have been in constant intercourse with the farmers of various portions of the Province. I claim to have a fair knowledge of the disadvantages under which we have labored, and it returned as your representative it will be my duty and pleasure to do all in my power to aid in securing legislation that will be in the interest of the agriculturist, feeling that the welfare of our Province depends upon the success of the farmers.

I trust to have opportunities of addressing meetings throughout the Constituency and thereby fully explaining my views on public questions.

Requesting the favor of your suffrage,

I am
Yours faithfully,
W. POSTLETHWAITE.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the Farmers' Institute will be held in the council chamber, Brandon, on Friday the 25th inst., at 2 p.m. Many important matters will be brought forward for consideration. All farmers of this vicinity whether members of the association or not, are requested to attend in their own interests.

R. E. A. LEITCH, W. MIDDLETON,
Secy. Pres.

Our Prices ! will interest you if you want

PHOTOGRAPHS !

We would be pleased to have you call and look over our samples.

NO STAIRS to climb.

Gallery between 6th and 7th Streets, Rosser Avenue.

DAVIDSON BROS., BRANDON.

ASTOUNDING - BARGAINS

IN

Christmas and other groceries viz:

20 lbs Currents for	\$1.00
20 lbs Raisins	1.00
20 lbs Prunes	1.00
23 lbs Sugar	1.00
17 lbs Dried Apples	1.00
Orange & Lemon peel	20c
Eas. Lemon & Vanilla	10
3 lbs Corn Starch	25
Mince Meat	10
Cans Canned Fruit	15
3 lbs Candies	25
1 lb Can Baking Powder	15
Black Pepper	15
Allspice	18
Cassia	20
5 Gallons Cold Oil	\$1.40
Lemons, Oranges, Apples and Biscuits	very cheap.

SPECIAL—

We will give you a regular 40c Black or Japan Tea for 25c; also a 50c Indian or Ceylon Tea for 30c.

NOTE —

We are prepared to give you the best value obtainable in Brandon.

SYMINGTON & CO.

20th Street, Brandon.

Wombat Coat and Cap To Match

— \$17.50!

McDonald & Calvert

Specialists in Men's Wear.

Cor. Ninth Street and Rosser.

THE BRANDON MAIL.

Thursday, December 10, 1896.

THE WESTERN WORLD.

ITEMS SHORT AND INTERESTING.

A Resume of the Events of the Week—Prominent People, Their Sayings and Doings.

Haverty & Son, brewers, Vernon, B.C., have assigned.

The bank of British Columbia have opened a branch at Sandon.

A large saw mill at Trail, B.C., has been totally destroyed by fire.

Okanah municipality votes on adopting hal insurance on Dec. 15th.

An electric light plant and a system of waterworks are being put in at Sandon.

Vancouver has passed a by-law to extend the waterworks system of that city.

Nomination takes place in Saskatchewan on Dec. 12 and polling a week later.

Deep snow and cold weather threaten British Columbia ranchers with severe loss.

J. A. McLean, registrar of land titles at Calgary, N.W.T., is dead at the ripe age of 72.

The recent clean up on the Cariboo Hydraulic yielded a gold brick worth \$25,000.

C. J. Meikle, member for Birtle, has been sworn in as Manitoba's provincial secretary.

Rev. Alexander Grant, of Winnipeg, has been called to the First Baptist church, Ottawa.

A. C. Stewart, school teacher, was accidentally shot by a revolver he was handling in a store at Vancouver.

The patients and graduates of the Evans' Gold Cure establishment, Winnipeg, had a reunion and dinner on Thanksgiving day.

A Montreal syndicate has purchased the Rossland water and light plant and franchise. A complete system is shortly to be put in.

Mr. N. F. Davin, M. P., has entered suit for \$10,000 against Walter Scott, of the Regina Leader, for breach of contract and persistent libel.

His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney is visiting Kootenay, supposedly to be in connection with the immediate construction of the Columbia and Western railway.

John Ridgeway, a young man living near Rosser, narrowly escaped death by the unexpected discharge of a shotgun. His finger was shattered and face badly burned.

A French mining engineer has been sent to British Columbia by the French government to investigate the mining resources and so to protect the public from bogus stock.

Mr. John Allison, government home-steader inspector for the Winnipeg district, is dead. Diseased had been ill for over two years, but was thought to have been improving when the end came.

Large quantities of halibut are being shipped from the Canadian fisheries on the coast across the continent, where a ready market is found. The shipments are all made by express over the C.P.R.

Notice appears of application to the Dominion parliament next session for power to build a line of railway from a point near Revelstoke along the valley of the Columbia river to the junction at Canoe river.

Mr. Bayley Reed, assistant to the superintendent general of Indian affairs, has issued a circular drawing attention to the clause in the statute making it a misdemeanor for an Indian agent to take any part in politics.

The rural municipalities of Maple Ridge, Mission and Dewdney threaten to surrender their charters to the B.C. government. The Fraser river floods have reduced their populations, and caused widespread poverty among the taxpayers of these purely agricultural and sparsely settled districts.

Inspector Routledge, of the Northwest mounted police, has been elected for special patrol duty in the north. It is proposed to establish a dog train patrol, and three trains will be run. The trip will last several weeks, and complaints of Indian losses by reason of white traders putting out poison will be investigated.

The proposed transfer of the repair shop of the G.P.R. from Donald to Revelstoke, will mean a reduction of the population of the former town by at least one half. The provincial government has also decided to remove its offices to the rival town, Golden, which also bids fair in the course of time to become a busy mining supply centre for the Kootenay.

Some days recently set a report going all over eastern Canada and the United Kingdom to the effect that 1,000 Rossland farmers want wives. The home supply of eligible B.C. spinster is, together with the number of those available in Washington and other border states ample to meet the present limited matrimonial occasions of Trail Creek and other countries. Many of the miners too are Americans, and have left wives and sweethearts behind them.

Rossland is at last to have a stock exchange. One of the prime movers towards its establishment is Cohen, Barney Barnato's agent, who has large experience in such matters. One difficulty encountered by those identified with mining stocks has been the determining of exact stock quotations, it being necessary now for the brokers and others to gather the desired information as best they can. All this annoyance will be avoided by quotations determined at the exchange.

Still another suit has been taken out on account of the Point Ellice bridge disaster at Victoria, B.C. This time it is the city of Victoria that has made the move, the writ having been issued on behalf of the corporation against the Victoria Electric Railway and Light Company. Consolidated Railway company and N. Farrel, claims damages arising out of the operation of the works of the defendant companies or one of them resulting in the collapse of the Point

Ellice bridge on May 24th. The damages are laid by the city at \$25,000.

Geo. Laforme, a packer, on his way to Revelstoke, B.C., with a pack train of 27 horses and mules, was compelled to shoot every one of them where they stood shivering and starving. Mr. Laforme and his men had reached a point 25 miles from Revelstoke when they encountered snow eighteen inches deep and frozen on the top. The men and horses could only advance at the rate of one mile a day, six horses dying in two days through hardship and lack of provisions and to save the poor brutes from a lingering death the rest of them were shot.

One of the greatest needs of Rossland at the present time is a large number of cottages or dwelling houses of average size. Now, notwithstanding the capacity of the lumber yards they are taxed to their limit to supply lumber for new buildings of various kinds now in course of erection, the supply is not equal to the demand. This is very significant considering the season, and it is very suggestive of what may be expected next spring. The demand for lumber will probably be better met when the R.R. Mountain road is completed, as material can then be shipped from points that are now available. Doubtless a great deal more building would be in progress if the supply of material was larger and more accurate.

WHY WEYLER RETURNED.

An Account of His Defeat Among the Hills of Pinar del Rio.

Col. Jos. Reyes, aide-de-camp of Maceo, was wounded and is en route to New York for medical treatment. Dispatches to the Junta say the fight in Ruiz Hill of Pinar del Rio, is the most sanguinary battle of the war. It is claimed two thousand of Weyler's men were killed in two days, and twice that number wounded. Weyler went into the field with 5,000 men in three columns. He found Maceo entrenched in a crescent shaped range of hills. When at the foot of the hills, the Spaniards met with a withering fire, which cut gaps in their ranks. Maceo's men shot from behind rocks but gradually gave way before the Spaniards, who, encouraged by what they thought to be a victory, pursued them. Suddenly a deafening roar rent the air and a scene followed somewhat like the mine horror of Petersburg during the civil war. Horse and men were blown high in the air, and fell to the earth, dead and mangled. A dynamite mine was touched off by John Linn, formerly of Jacksonville, Fla., Maceo's electrician. Maceo then let loose the dynamite guns, prepared by Linn, and more havoc was wrought.

In the mine explosion Col. Reyes says, Weyler lost 700 men, and there were killed 500 more in the charge, besides 1,600 were wounded. Next day, Maceo, knowing of a reserve force under Weyler, took an entrenched position. There he was attacked by a column under Lieut. Echagüe, who was soundly beaten and driven from the field, losing 800 men killed, besides 1,300 wounded.

Next day, Maceo retreated again, maneuvering all the while to entrap Weyler into a trap that had been honey-combed with dynamite. Meanwhile, however, Gen. Weyler, hearing of the danger of an uprising in Havana, because of the failure to crush Maceo, hastened back to that city.

Great Activity in Spanish Shipyards.

Great activity continues in Spanish ports, particularly in Cartagena, where the full available strength is now employed in fitting out six ironclads and three cruisers, which with the Glasgow torpedo boat destroyers, will make a powerful flying squadron. The Spanish government has accepted specifications, and has given an Elswick firm an order for a power whatever has come to hand in Newcastle, nothing has yet been done toward their construction. In case of need the cruiser could be ready in a year but it would take twice as long to finish the ironclad. The cruiser is designed for exceptional speed, and would be able to coal for 5,000 knots at twenty-three knots hourly.

HEALTH'S PARADISE.

Reigned After Twenty Years' Torture That Dread Disease. Catarrh-Horn Geo. Taylor, of Scranton, Pa., Tells the World What Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Has Done For Him.

I was a martyr to catarrh for twenty years—tried every known remedy, but got little or no relief. Was troubled with constant dropping in the throat, terrible pain in my head, and my breath was very offensive. I was induced to give Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder a trial, and the result was magical. The first application cleared my head instantly. I persisted in its use, and to-day I am a cured man, and it affords me pleasure to lend my testimony.

What do you wish, madam?" said the election officer to Mrs. Tenspot. "You have already voted once to-day. You voted before noon, you know." "Oh, yes, I know that," replied the voter, "but I want to change my ballot."

BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH.

For 25 Years, Says J. D. Stoddard of Aubrey Park, N.J., and Two Bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Restored the Lost Treasure.

For twenty-five years I have been a great sufferer from heart disease, palpitation, dizziness and severe headaches. I saw Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart advertised, and determined to try it. Two bottles have done wonders for me. The dizzines and palpitation are gone. The headaches have disappeared. I never cease telling my friends the wonderful benefit this great cure has been to me, and I cheerfully recommend it any where, and everywhere.

Acquaintance—"How much do you pay your typewriter?" Humorist—"Twenty-five dollars a week." Acquaintance—"Isn't that rather a high salary?" Humorist—"Well, Yet; but you see, she has to write out all my jokes."

Filis Cured in Three to Six Nights.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of itching piles in from three to six nights. One application brings comfort. For blind and bleeding piles it is peerless. Also cures Tetter, Sciatica, Eczema, Barber's Itch and all eruptions of the skin. 25 cents.

AN INCURABLE CURED

AFTER TREATMENT IN CANADA'S BEST HOSPITAL HAD FAILED.

One of the Most Remarkable Cases on Record—Ten Years of Intense Suffering From Acute Rheumatism—The Whole Body Contracted and Out of Shape in Every Limb—Again Restored to Active Life.

From the Newmarket Advertiser.

We suppose that there is not a resident of Newmarket who does not know Mr. J. A. Moffat, who does not know of his years of suffering and who has not heard of his release from a life of helplessness and pain through the medium of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Indeed we doubt if in the annals of medicine there is a more remarkable restoration than has been accomplished in Mr. Moffat's case, and he deems it his duty to mankind to make the facts known through the Advertiser.

Ten years ago Mr. Moffat was working in the Newmarket Hat Factory. Through the influence of the Newmarket Hat Factory, he was attacked with a severe cold which eventually settled in his limbs. For some years he was an almost constant sufferer from rheumatic pains and spent much money in treatment for the trouble, but with no result beyond an occasional temporary release from pain. Finally to make matters worse he was attacked with malaria and rheumatic fever. He was then forced to go to the Toronto general hospital when it was found that he was afflicted with "orticosis" (wry neck). During the first six months in the hospital he was under the treatment of the staff electrician, but the powers of electricity entirely failed, and after a consultation of physicians it was deemed advisable to perform an operation. Six weeks later a second operation was performed. The operations proved successful only in so far as they afforded temporary relief. He remained in the hospital from November, 1890, till

ADAM'S GINGER BEER.

For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Receipt—
Adams' Root Beer Extract one bottle
Fleischmann's Yeast: one half to one cake
Sugar two pounds
Cream of Tartar one half ounce
Lukewarm water two gallons

Dissolve the sugar, cream of tartar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; place in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice, when it will open sparkling, cool and delicious.

The ginger beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 cent bottles to make two gallons.

Shivering passenger—"Why don't you have a fire in these cars conductor?" Conductor (with frigid dignity)—"We expect the heat of the campaign to warm these cars air!"

Tobacco Heart.

Much heart and weak nervousness is caused by undue use of tea, coffee or tobacco; palpitation, nervousness, irritability, excitability, lack of confidence, etc., are some symptoms. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills bring instant relief, by steadying the nerves and regulating the heart. They are a true heart and nerve food.

Little sister (studying her grammar lesson)—How can you compare the words "conscious girl"? Big brother (absent-mindedly)—Positive, you call; comparative, you propose, superlative, she accepts.

One Every Night.
One Laxa-Liver Pill taken each night during 30 days will cure Constipation, off-returning Headaches and irregular action of the bowels. Laxa-Liver Pill is no unpleasant after effect.

"I've cured my wife's insomnia." "How did you do it?" "Had the maid get up and ring the rising bell in the middle of the night."

"You don't make allowance for our boy," said the fond mother. "That shows how little we are appreciated," said her husband, as he finished drawing a check. "I don't do much else."

Judge—What is the charge against this prisoner? Policeman—He stole a wheel, your honor. Judge—What make?

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Mortis and all summer complaints and fluxes of the bowels in children or adults.

"My wife was rather worried when I left her this morning." "What was the trouble?" "Well, she had been worrying about something or other last night, and this morning she couldn't remember what it was."

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum and all looseness of the bowels. Never travel without it. Price 35c.

Constipation Cured.

GENTS—I was in very poor health for over four years; the doctor said it was constipation. Not wanting to spend too much cash, I got three bottles of B. B. and took it regularly. I can certify that I am now in the best of health, and feel very grateful to B. B.

ALFRED TEROUX, Montreal, Que.

Sister—Dear me. Why don't they teach choruses to sing intelligibly? It is so aggravating to be unable to distinguish the words. He—You don't know your luck. I've read the libretto.

As Well as Ever.

DEAR SIRS.—After suffering for two years from acute indigestion, I tried B. B. I took only three bottles, which made me as well as ever I was. I highly recommend B. B. to all dyspeptics.

MRS. JOHN WHITE, Austin, Minn.

"Now boys," said the new schoolteacher, "I want you to be so quiet that you can hear a pin drop." There was a cavernous silence for a second, then a voice in the rear muttered, "Now, then, let her drop."

Thus we find after years of suffering and helessness Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved successsful after all other remedies and the best of medical treatment had failed. With such marvelous effects as this to its credit, it is no wonder that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the most popular medicine with all classes throughout the land, and this case certainly justifies the claim put forth on its behalf that "it cures when other medicines fail."

An Exciting Experience.

Engineer Lawrie, of the Northern Pacific, and his fireman, had a nerve testing experience a few days ago. They were opening the road from Minneapolis to Miami. Two engines were attached to the snow plow, and Engineer Lawrie was in the front engine. After they had gone through a difficult cut the front track of the plow gave way and the plow fell to the track. The engines were going rapidly, and it was surprising that the plow remained on the track. As it was a piece of the machinery pierced the boiler and let all the steam escape. Lawrie sounded his whistle to warn the engineer behind him, who was pushing the front of the engine, to slow down, but the steam ran out. Flying steam and snow made it impossible for the man behind to see the dangerous condition of Lawrie and his fireman for some time. Before the train was stopped it had gone over a mile. All the time the plow slid along the rails. Had it run on a wreck would have been the result.

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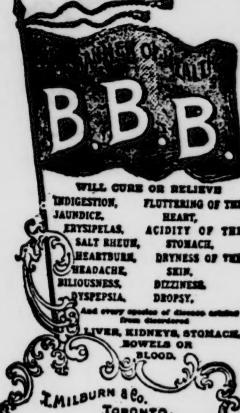
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It doesn't add a bit of weight to a garment, but it positively keeps out the cold wind and raw winter air—not for an hour only, but for as long as you're out. It gives easy comfort and "all-weather" warmth and costs

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A limited number of shares in the above well-known silver mine have been allocated to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and we are authorized to receive applications for same. The shares are 30 cents each; 10 cents per share to be paid with application, and the balance on allotment. The first two shipments of ore, amounting to 40 tons, gave a net return from the Tacoma smelter of \$6,586, after paying duty, shipping and smelting charges.

Only 280,000 shares will be offered to the public at par, and 100,000 of these were placed as soon as offered at Vancouver, the headquarters of the company.

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THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONDENSED FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

Short and Interesting Paragraphs that Treat of Men and Things in a General Way.

The assessment for Toronto is \$125,935, 222.

Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal, is seriously ill with jaundice.

Montreal policemen over sixty years of age are to be pensioned.

The intense cold has seriously interfered with navigation at Port Arthur.

Two Canadians have been arrested in China for taking part in the rebellion.

Senator McLellan has been chosen Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick.

Ontario brewers and distillers are preparing to fight the prohibition plebiscite and license laws.

Prof. Callander, of McGill, has obtained a good photograph of the lungs with the aid of X rays.

It is said that Chief Justice Strong will be Canada's representative on the judicial committee of the privy council.

It is reported that Premier Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright will go to England next year to confer with Hon. Jos. Chamberlain.

C. P. R. traffic receipts for October show a decrease of \$170,000 from those of same month last year, but the first ten months of 1896 show an increase of \$22,681 over same period of last year.

At the Central Experimental farm, Ottawa, a series of experiments has been started in feeding cattle for beef. It is proposed to test the fattening qualities of several classes of fodder, and the result will be published for the information of stock raisers.

and everything to gain, the husband and the aged father of the young woman turned their eyes to the medical authorities in Cincinnati's leading hospital. By the Roentgen process the bullet was located, and finally dislodged, but it was found that the wound was so sensitive and the patient's condition so precarious that even rubber beds irritated her.

Finally a water bed was suggested and as a result a trough was built in the patient's room. This trough is much like that used by bakers in kneading their bread, except probably that it is somewhat larger, being 7 feet long, 4 feet wide and 4 feet deep. It is zinc-lined throughout and perfectly watertight. At the lower end is a hole, in which a spout is inserted, and to which a hose is connected, permitting a constant draining.

As the water flows out of this end a hose at the other furnishes a new supply in the same ratio, so that the volume of water in the trough is never increased nor diminished. A steam coil keeps the water constantly at a temperature of 98 degrees, a most important factor in the treatment of the case. Across the top of the trough heavy strips of canvas are fastened, one at the head, and two lower down, where the back and limbs may rest. At the bottom of the trough rests a rubber bed, gently buoyed up by the water and offering just enough resistance to the body to sustain it lightly.

In this strange bed, under the constant surveillance of a nurse, Mrs. Young has passed her days and nights since a few days after the operation, last August. She enjoys a good appetite, her temperature is almost normal, and only minimum doses of morphine are now given her to allay her sufferings.

HOPEFUL MESSAGE FOR CUBANS.

Gen. Weyler Said to Have Been Outwitted by the Insurgents.

Cubans in Philadelphia are specially elated over the receipt of the message from Antonio Maceo, for they were fearful of the positions occupied by the Cuban forces during the past month or six weeks. The bearer of the message, whose name is not given by Cuban leaders, was a witness to the fight at Artemisa, which was first reported as a great Spanish victory and later "a drawn battle."

"It is a splendid sight," said the Cuban officer, "and gave great hope and courage to the entire army." Maceo did not use his entire force against the Spaniards but the latter who numbered between 6,000 and 8,000, were driven back from the foothills and many of them killed upon the plateau before the town. As night came on, Maceo ordered two batteries to the brow of the hill and shelled the town. Fires began in various places in the city and the effect of the cannonading was wonderful. Two dyna-mite guns did fearful work, some of which I had chance to witness a few days ago when I passed through the city on my way to Havana. Artemisa was almost destroyed. The walls of the city were torn apart and many of the big houses were completely demolished. I learned that many were killed during the four hours bombardment. The loss of the enemy in the city alone was in the neighborhood of 150, according to those whom I talked while my brief stay lasted."

General Weyler will probably return to Pinar del Rio at once. Maceo has partially divided and subdivided his forces to avoid an engagement, and his main forces, are already, days ago, in the western part of the province of Pinar del Rio, having passed south by Candelaria.

General Weyler appears, by his own statement, to have thought that the rebels' main body were still at Rubi and Bruno. It happened that Maceo was able to go to Weyler's rear after the first day of operations, leaving some forces to meet General Muniz and Weyler. Meanwhile he passed by the front and right hand on the road from Regalado to Cayajipe, from thence south to Candelaria to the northwest capital of Pinar del Rio, where it is reported, he awaits and has a great supply of vivands, cattle and some ammunition. Maceo's tactics are not to give battle, as he thinks he will be able to capture the Spanish army without the help of the women who make them.

President Cooper, of the California fruit growers association, urged, at the annual convention of that body, the importation of more lady bugs from Australia to destroy the insect pest. He claims that the annual loss from this source in the U. S. is over \$5,000,000.

During the coming session of the Missouri legislature an attempt will be made to pass a law putting the game of football on the same plane as prizefighting, which is felony in Missouri. Senator Young declares that if such a law is not enacted we will favor the repeal of the law against prizefighting.

THE NEWS IN GENERAL.

The Incidents of the World Around Us Briefly Portrayed.

The cold wave has reached Texas and other southern states.

A boy was frozen to death near Ida, Minn., in the recent blizzard.

Sir John Monson has been appointed British ambassador to France.

The Commercial Cable and Postal Telegraph companies have amalgamated.

Terrible details are coming to light in Dakota from the recent blizzard.

More rain has fallen in India, and no rains are entertained of a famine in that country.

A training school for officers of the Salvation Army is to be established in Minneapolis.

M. D'Eury, a French traveller, claims to have discovered the "missing link" in Indo-China.

The Liberal party in Great Britain will reorganize under the leadership of Sir William Vernon Hartcourt.

An earthquake occurred at Cairo, Ill., which, although it shook hills and furniture has done no perceptible damage.

Reports come from Cuba of horrible outrages perpetrated by Spanish soldiers on the natives, in an endeavor to starve out 1,500 persons.

The government of South Africa have adopted an immigration restriction bill, similar to the one now in force in the United States.

The police of New York city used their clubs freely thereby saving ex-priest Slattery from being mobbed by a crowd of 1,500 persons.

Sir Donald Smith, Canadian high commissioner, presided at the annual dinner of the Canada Club, held at London, Eng., a few days ago.

An elevator and 100,000 bushels of wheat were recently destroyed by fire at St. Paul, Minn. Loss on the building \$60,000; insurance, \$28,500; on grain, \$20,000; insurance, \$19,000.

A very destructive flood has taken place at Chippewa Falls, Wis., caused by an ice gorg forming across the Chippewa river. Many arms and farm buildings are under water and much property is destroyed.

It is reported on good authority that Grant Bramble, of Sleepy Eye, Minn., has sold his patent engine to the Adam's syndicate, composed of Englishmen, for \$100,000, and that the case is now in their possession.

The recent prize fight at San Francisco, Cal., between the heavy weight pugilists Fitzsimmons and Sharkey, was witnessed by twenty thousand people, many of them being women. The referee awarded the victory to Sharkey as the result of a foul.

Dr. Parkhurst, of New York, recently preached a sermon denouncing baronial counts and bloodsucking trusts. He said the grinding corporation is guilty of theft and murder. The gods sold at bargain counters grind down the working women who make them.

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THE DAUPHIN ROAD.

A Satisfactory Report by Mr. Macdonnell, M. P.

Mr. J. A. Macdonnell, M. P., has just returned to Winnipeg from a trip of inspection on behalf of the provincial government of the Dauphin railway. In conversation with a Free Press reporter he other day, he spoke very highly of the new road, which is now 101 miles long. The contractors have fulfilled their duty with commendable energy, giving the province better value than they were called upon to do. The road is now ready for operation, and only awaits the final inspection of the Dominion government. The equipment is thoroughly up to date, the contractors having availed themselves of all modern improvements. The contractors are now running a passenger car on their construction train for the accommodation of those travelling to and from the Dauphin country. Combination stations and section houses have been constructed at about eighteen miles. They are commodious and comfortable and of considerable architectural beauty. Once the road is in operation the public will have no reason to complain that their personal convenience has not been considered by the company. The town of Dauphin is developing very rapidly and already presents the appearance of a good many towns on the Southwestern branch and were it not for the new appearance of the building one could easily believe it was a town of ten years growth. There is ample hotel accommodation as well as strong opposition in all lines of trade. The farming population are very hopeful and confident and have made great preparation for a heavier crop of wheat next season. They are strongly of the opinion that they occupy the agricultural paradise of Manitoba.—Free Press.

A PRISON SCANDAL.

Respectable Philadelphia's Inhumanity Cells in Dirty State.

A sensational investigation of the condition of prisoners in the eastern penitentiary of Philadelphia, will probably result from the application for investigation into the mental condition of a prisoner alleged to have become insane since commitment. Judge Gordon announced he had visited the prison, became convinced of the man's insanity, but individual efforts to have the man transferred to an asylum proved fruitless, the judge appointed a committee of expert physicians to investigate. The testimony of these experts, when heard in court, was to the effect, not only that other prisoners are in a similar condition, one of

them, who is under life sentence for murder, being violent, but there is no insane department in the prison and the unfortunate are confined in ordinary cells.

Many in these cells, it was sworn, were in a filthy state, though in some instances, this was attributable to the habits of the prisoners. At the conclusion of the testimony, Judge Gordon promptly ordered the removal of the patients in question to Norristown insane asylum and declared his intention to submit the matter to the state legislature.

DISCOVERED AT LAST.

Mr. D'Eury, a French Traveller has Found the Missing Link.

The sensational news comes to a waiting world on the authority of a French traveller, that "the missing link" has been discovered, and alive. Paul D'Eury, an explorer, who has been investigating a little known region in Indo-China, on the frontier of Annam, is the discoverer. He has been travelling in a mountainous district, in about 12 degrees N. lat. and 101 degrees E. long. It is a region of dense forests, in which lurk savage races. Approach is often dangerous. Among them is a tribe called the Moi. One day as D'Eury was going through the woods with a strong band of followers, he came upon a small group of Moi, who instantly took to flight with the exception of one individual who was gathering honeycomb in a tall tree. When he saw the travellers he came down the trunk with his feet to the bark, apparently using his tail, and attempted to escape, but they had surrounded the tree, and after a short struggle effected his capture. Some of the party understood the Moi language, for D'Eury tells us that the wild man gave them some information about his people, though interrupting his discourse with sobs and howls. All his race, he said, formerly possessed tails, but they are no longer universal appendages because any of the tribe had ceased to be of prime importance through marriage, especially in the case of those dwelling on the outskirts of the country, with tailless tribes. The wild man's companions had escaped, but they had left behind them, in a long tunnel shaped habitation of dried leaves, some polished stones, bamboo pipes, copper bracelets and beads and ear rings. These were said to be obtained from their Annamite neighbors, with whom they occasionally trade, though they are dangerous customers and have no scruples at knocking a creditor on the head by way of payment. They are said to burn their dead and bury the ashes in bamboo pots, differing in this respect from their Chinese and other neighbors. The prisoner was extremely savage in aspect, and that is the character of the race. The hair is exceptionally rough, sticking out like spurs of cocks, and the surrounding people treat them as savages, beasts and apes, so that they are gradually being exterminated. M. D'Eury's account is disappointing in details. He does not even describe the creature's tail, nor tell his height color and features. He only adds that many of the race have pencils shaped ankle bones. The one he captured poison'd the coolie in charge of him and escaped.

HIGHER THAN NIAGARA.

Several Minnesota Men Discover a Wonderful Cataract.

The following letter has been received from S. A. Thompson at Santa Catalina, Venezuela:

"During the exploration of the concession of the Orinoco company, headed by Donald Grant and other Minnesota men, a trail was cut to the Imataca mountains starting from this point, a village of 150 inhabitants. The duties assigned to some members of the party kept them upon or close to the Orinoco until a few weeks ago, when two of us, Leslie O. Bart, of Litchfield, Minn., and myself of Duluth found time to make an excursion into the mountains.

"Pushing on beyond the point reached by the other party, we heard from the top of a mountain a sound which at first we thought to be thunder, but after a few days decided that it must come from a waterfall of considerable magnitude. Working in the general direction of the sound over a difficult trail, we came at noon on Thursday, Oct. 15, to a large river, and discovered what must rank as one of the greatest waterfalls in the world.

"The river bursts diagonally through an almost perpendicular cliff, which I estimate to be about 1000 feet in height, breaks into half a dozen separate streams which divide and subdivide, spreads out into broad fan-like expansions, and twists about in such a curious corkscrew fashion that the water at the bottom of the falls flows in exactly the opposite direction from the course it holds when it first comes into view.

"By clinging to bushes and going up the giant creepers hand over hand, we climbed up the cliff until the herd indicated an elevation of more than five hundred feet, but it was impossible to reach the top and learn how much higher the falls are."

A Runaway Train.

A freight train of thirty cars loaded with lumber and shingles going west, got beyond control on the heavy grade east of Millet, tunnel near Helena, Montana, on the Northern Pacific road, the other evening, and ran away.

"Twenty-six cars were scattered along a distance of eight miles, where the engine left the track. Ed Jarreau, head brakeman, was thrown down an embankment with several cars and killed. Fireman Young jumped, but received a broken collar bone, severe scalp wounds and other injuries. Engineer John Flynn had his leg broken, besides internal injuries. Conductor John McBeans had a tough broken, his back wrenched, and shoulder thrown out of joint. It is the worst week ever to hit the Northern Pacific railway in point of damage to the track and rolling stock.

An Ingenious Swindler.

Here is one way of getting employment.

Emmanuel Dunn, who was boarder at the Duke of Cambridge hotel, Toronto, was in the police court on charge of fraud. Dunn is a stonecutter by trade. It is claimed that he wrote a letter to a man in Scotland to which was signed the name of Duncan Major, contractor, stating that there was any amount of work in Toronto. Several men threw up their work there and came to the city, to find that they had been deceived. In one instance Dunn, it is said, went to Rockland and procured employment. Dunn was released on \$200 bail.

A VALUABLE INHERITANCE.

The Descendants of a U. E. Loyalist Claim Most Valuable Property in New York.

In 1778 a man named Alex. Montgomery owned considerable property in New York city and Brooklyn. Montgomery was a loyalist, and his position in New York becoming uncomfortable he went to Canada to reside, where a few years later, he died. Before leaving, desiring to raise as much money as possible and to leave his affairs in as satisfactory a condition as the unsettled state of the country would permit, he gave 99 year leases of small parcels of land to different people. During all these years a tradition has been current in his family to the effect that some day a valuable inheritance in New York would revert to the descendants of Alexander Montgomery.

About a year ago several members of the Montgomery family in Canada got together and started to trace this tradition to its origin. The result of their labors was startling. It was passed around by word of mouth from one ancestor to another, to another, to another, and so on, until it was discovered that the claim of the heirs of Anake Jane and other similar claims paled into insignificance. A portion of the property claimed to be discovered is said to be located in Greenwood cemetery. The value of this property to day by a conservative estimate is placed at as least \$200,000 by the enthusiastic claimant.

There is beside, other real estate in Brooklyn and the suburbs of the metropolis. An action must begin soon for the 99 years leases expired in 1877 and if steps be not taken within 20 years from that date the heirs are stopped from setting up their claims by the statute of limitations. The only way to begin an action of this kind would be by ejectment proceedings. This would necessitate serving papers in this case on thousands of people.

PROTECTED BY BRITIAN.

Foreign Powers Cannot Outrage British Subjects With Impunity.

That the wheels of British diplomatic circles move quickly when British subjects are outraged by foreign powers, is evidenced by a case in which all residents of the province of British Columbia are interested. The first intimation came a few days since in a telegram to Premier Turner from a well-known merchant in Vancouver, who states that his brothers-in-law, both residents of British Columbia, had been arrested by the Spanish in Cuba, wrongfully imprisoned, and sentenced to death. He asked that the government of British Columbia take immediate action on their behalf, and the premier at once telegraphed the agent general, Sir Donald Smith, in London, Eng., asking that he communicate with the foreign office, and urge prompt enquiry and protection for the British Columbians. At the same time Lieutenant G. D. Whitney cabled to the secretary of state, asking him to look into the case. Immediately replies were received both from the agent-general and secretary of state. The former, in fact, cabled within eighteen hours after the dispatch of the premier's message to him, stating that the desired steps had been taken, and the foreign office would insure the safety of Messrs. Baatle and all other British subjects in Cuba.

General Weyler's threats that he would starve the insurgents seems likely to be carried out as from all reports from Maricel where General Weyler is now working destruction is being carried out. The Spanish army sweeps everything before it killing bees, cutting down trees, burning Canez ideal and small stores with provisions and leaving a wide waste of ruin and desolation.

People vainly implore Weyler to leave provisions enough to keep them alive, but his brutal officers refuse with oaths and insulting words if not worse.

Over 300 refugees have come into Maricel since Weyler went out this last time, all giving the same story of rapine, plunder and murder. A Spanish guerrilla captain named Colzato, is accused of murdering over a hundred persons in the valleys 100 miles south of Maricel during the latter part of November. In one instance he is accused of confining a number of women and girls in a church and after they had been repeatedly abused and maltreated by his men, of burning the building with them in the mountains.

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THE MAIL.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1896.

NORTH BRANDON.

Mr. Postlethwaite was chosen at a meeting of the independent electors, in the city hall last week as a candidate for the vacancy in North Brandon, and is now asking the votes of the electors.

Whom his opponent may be we know not, that is not yet decided. It may be that he will be as good a man as Mr. Postlethwaite, and for that reason we make no comparisons, lest we should be doing some one unknown an injustice. We therefore deal with Mr. Postlethwaite alone on the merits of himself as a man and his platform.

We do not sympathise with the cry of a farmer for an agricultural constituency for the simple reason that in the Local House especially there is nothing that can be done for the farmers that cannot be just as well understood and put as well done by people of other callings; but at the same time we have the bald fact before us that in the House representation of different callings appear to look after the interests of their own callings first.

There is not a profession in this country that is not protected by legislation to keep up the interest of the professions, but there is nothing done for the agriculturists in this direction. The lawyer, the doctor, and nearly all other such professions have their fees fixed by law.

The merchant on the other hand presumably makes his profits on his wares, whether they are high or low in the market; but the farmer has to pay what is asked by the dealer for his requisites and he has to take what he is offered, the supply and demand in the consuming centres govern his returns.

It appears to be a sort of a mechanical entity, moved, elevated and depressed by the condition of circumstances in the making of which he has but little to say. And yet his industry is the pivot on which Canadian progress or depression must in the main be determined.

Of course Canadian parliaments and Canadian legislation can do but little to increase outside markets or determine outside prices, but they can do considerable to reduce the cost of production and delivery to markets, also to diminish the cost of living. It is in these respects the farmer representative, if he is a capable intelligent man such as Mr. Postlethwaite undoubtedly is, can play a very important part. Tariffs, railway charges, elevator costs, litigation and legislation all come under this review.

Mr. Postlethwaite is not an orator in the classical meaning of the term; but he is a man with a well balanced business head, possessed of much commercial and general business experience, well versed in practical agriculture and the conditions on which success in the calling mainly depends, and possessed of sufficient flow of plain Anglo-Saxon language to say clearly and well. In this latter respect he is quite the equal of three quarters of the people of Manitoba. While representatives of other callings look after their own interests first the natural inference is—in fact the absolute certainty is—from a personal acquaintance with the man, is that the interests of his class will have his undivided unremitting attention. There are many electors who are, of course, wedged to the government and declare it should have no unjust treatment. Such electors need have no fear for Mr. Postlethwaite if elected is unfeared by pledges, as free as air to support the government on all measures calculated to benefit the people, and no friend of the country or of himself should seek its support on other measures. With the government's present overwhelming majority a friendly representative prepared to vote independently as this country calls for it, should not be objected to by even the government themselves.

Among other matters here are a few of the reforms that Mr. Postlethwaite

would suggest:

That every legitimate effort be made to secure a reduction in the rates of railways already in operation and that in the future when aid is given to my scheme of land carriage, special provision be made for a scale of charges.

That a reduction be made in the representation of the province, and sessional indemnity. Forty members at \$900 a session are too heavy a burden for a province of 200,000 people, and altogether in excess of that of other provinces of the confederacy.

That government employees be compelled to serve the same number of hours for a day's labor as are put in by employees in commercial concerns generally and salaries be based on the same consideration.

That all supernumerary offices, when duties can be more economically discharged in other directions, be abolished.

That the schools of the country be managed by one, and only one, efficient system.

That immigration to occupy our waste lands be vigorously prosecuted by encouraging financially, in every way possible, the settlement of industrious settlers.

That litigation be simplified by the reduction of costs, employing all court officials, where possible, by salaries instead of fees, especially over certain figures; and that magistrates' jurisdiction be extended to include small civil cases.

That our public institutions such as asylums as far as possible be amalgamated so as to reduce officials and general expenditures. That all the money saved by such retrenchments and reforms be given to the schools and municipalities to diminish municipal taxation.

It appears to us every one of such and a hundred other similar reforms are practical and can be carried out, and as such, why should they not meet the approval of the electors of North Brandon.

As we said at the outset Mr. Postlethwaite's opponent, when chosen may be a very capable man; but even should it be the case it in no way detracts from the merits of Mr. Postlethwaite's platform or his legitimate claim on the suffrages of North Brandon.

STILL BARKING UP THE WRONG TREE.

Nothing would have better pleased the Manitoba than to have stood by the Conservative party, if the leaders of that party had only stood by the interests of the country; but while this paper has had, and still may be credited with having, Conservative leanings, from all associations, we never can be induced to support any party in subverting the interests of any province for the sake of cultivating sectional or religious prejudices. At present a Dominion election is pending in the constituency of Stormont, Ontario, and the Hon. Caron and Foster delivered themselves as follows:

Sir Adolph Caron followed, Greenway's government, he said, had placed a sacrifice hand upon the liberties of the people of Manitoba, and if this were to be permitted, the liberties and privileges of all other minorities were endangered. The question, Sir Adolph declared, was not satisfactory to the Manitoba minority or their compatriots and co-religionists in other provinces.

How Mr. Foster said it was to make capital and labor work harmoniously together that Sir John A. Macdonald and his colleagues had framed the national policy, and he declared that the Liberals, after condemning it for 18 years would not dare to abolish this policy without damaging the industries of the country. Referring to the Manitoba school question, Mr. Foster said that the Conservative party had decided that it was a constitutional question and they never ceased to treat it as such. They stood and fell by the constitution. As for Launer's settlement he could not do otherwise than criticize it. It was a departure from the constitution of the country under which minorities were protected by the people.

Now, while there is some truth in the statement that Mr. Laurier owes his majority to the province of Quebec, any one who looks into the matter will see that in the last election, the Conservative

ELECTION, DEC. 15, 1896.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Having been requested by a large number of the Electors of the City of Brandon to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Mayor of the City for the ensuing term, I have accepted the nomination, and hereby solicit your votes and influence in my behalf.

Yours faithfully,
Brandon, Dec. 9, '96. E. EVANS.

A Pretty Present for your friends is your own.....Photograph.

I am now prepared to make all styles of Photographs.
Satisfactory work guaranteed at Lowest Prices.

W. D. CLEMENT,

Mckinney block, cor. 8th st. and Rosser.

DENTAL.

S. W. McINNIS, D. D. S., L. D. S.
Secretary Manitoba Dental Association
Office—Cnr. 9th St. and Rosser Ave.
P. O. Box 292. Telephone No. 130
Brandon, Manitoba.

GREAT REORGANIZATION AND BUILDING EXTENSION SALE.

There is no such thing as standing still with this progressive business. Constant improvement is our motto. As a result of the wonderful growth of our business we are compelled to reorganize present business arrangements and further increase our facilities for doing the enormous business that has come to us through honest efforts to be up with the largest wholesale and retail dry goods and clothing house in Manitoba. The first month of 1897 will find confusion reorganization throughout the store. Stock disarranged, shelving and partitions torn down, and a large staff of workmen making more room that we may better serve the thousands of customers who find it to their interest to trade here.

Thursday, Dec. 10th, we begin a gigantic low price sale.

We must reduce our enormous stock before the work of remodelling begins. This store has always had a reputation for leadership in low prices and first-class goods. Taking that fact in consideration, a special sale here means bargains in the true sense of the word. Every article advertised is just as represented. This one reason why the business grows at such a rapid pace. It has the confidence of the people.

Fur Goods.

We cannot make a specialty of anything more desirable at this season of the year.

Ladies' Wallaby Jackets, large sleeves, ripple skirts, worth \$25 for \$19

Ladies' Coat JACKETS, large sleeves, ripple skirts, \$31.50, \$33, \$36, \$38

Ladies' Grey Lamb JACKETS, best quality, \$15, \$20

Men's WOMAN COATS for \$13.50, \$15, \$16

Men's Wallaby COATS, regular price \$20, for \$15

Men's Bulgarian Lamb COATS, regular price \$22, for \$17.50

Men's Bulgarian Lamb COATS, Astrachan and Persian COLLARS, regular \$28.50 for \$24

Men's Fur Lined Frieze Cloth COATS, regular \$25 for \$18.50

Men's German Mink CAPS, worth \$2.25 for \$1.50

Ladies' and Gents' Black Coney CAPS, worth \$2 for \$1.40

Men's Siberian Otter CAPS, worth \$5 for \$3.50

Men's Otter Wedges, \$10, \$12, \$14

Ladies' and Gents' S. S. Seal CAPS, regular \$14, 18, \$20 for \$10, \$12, \$14

Ladies' and Children's Grey Lamb CAPS \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50

Ladies' and Gents' Beaver CAPS, \$6 and \$7.50

Ladies' BEAVER GAUNTLETS at \$8.50, \$10

Ladies' Grey Lamb GAUNTLETS at \$4.75, \$5.50

Ladies' S. S. Seal GAUNTLETS, regular \$18 for \$15

Children's Blue Astrachan GAUNTLETS \$3.25, \$4

Ladies' Seallette GAUNTLETS—best quality \$2

Men's Beaver GAUNTLETS, \$8.50, \$10, \$12

Men's OTTER MITTS, \$6.50. Gloves, \$10, \$13

Men's Beaver GAUNTLETS, \$8.50, \$10

Ladies' Columbia Sable STORM COLLAR, worth \$4.50 for \$2.75

Ladies' Electric Seal STORM COLLAR, worth \$14 for \$10

Ladies' BEAVER COLLAR, \$5.50, \$6.50, \$10

Ladies' and Children's Grey Lamb COLLARS, \$4.25, \$5, \$6

Ladies' Fur Lined CAPES—best thibet trimmings. Beaver cloth coverings, regular price \$30 for \$25. Humpster Lined, black Oppossum trimmings, regular \$25 for \$22.50. One only Brown Broadcloth coverings—Electric Seal collar and trimmings, regular \$25 for \$16. Three only—Plain Cloth coverings—last season's style, worth \$15 for \$7.50

Alaska Sabre CAPES, best quality, regular \$95 for \$73

Alaska Sabre CAPES, best quality, regular \$85 for \$63

Alaska Sabre CAPES, best quality, regular \$60 for \$40

GAUNTLETS

COLLARS

CAPES

Cloth Capes and Jackets.

For value, quality and style, our Mantle Department stands pre-eminent. Every garment perfect fitting. We will not carry a jacket over until next season, and offer the following special prices to clear out the stock: Regular \$3 for \$2.15. Regular \$4.50 for \$3.45. Regular \$5 for \$3.90. Regular \$7.50 for \$5.50. Regular \$9 for \$6.50. Regular \$12 for \$8.90. Regular \$15 for \$11.50. Regular \$18 for \$13. Regular \$24 for \$16.

Children's Reeffers at \$2, \$2.50, \$3

Dress Goods.

Special Values in Heavy Twilled Dress Goods at 20c. Heavy Colored Fured Dress Goods, regular \$35c. for 25c. Special Fine 25-pieces Tweed Dress Goods, regular price 6c for 48c a yard. All-wool

Serges, double, worth 22c.

Cashmere Serges, Henriettes at 25c, 30, 35c

50 Heavy Tweed Costumes, worth \$5 each for \$3.50

Regular \$8 Costumes \$4.50. Regular \$9 for \$6.75. Regular \$12 for \$8.75

Xmas Novelties in Blouse Silks, Handkerchiefs, Ties, Stamped Linens, Fancy Japanese Draperies, etc.

Flannels, Blankets, Comforters.

Heavy Grey Flannels, plain and Twilled 12c. Regular 25c All-wool Gray Flannel for 20c. Best Campbellford Flannel 25c, 28c

Heavy 32 inch Flannel, regular price 10c for 7c. Special values, 5c, 6c yard

72 inch Sheeting 55c, 65c. 72 inch Flannel, \$1.00 for 70c a yard

All-wool White and Grey Blankets, regular \$2.50 for \$2.10. Regular \$3.50 for \$2.95

Regular \$4.50 for \$3.75. Regular \$5.50 for \$4.65

COMFORTERS—special values at 75c, 90c. \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50—best quality

Special values in Bleached Table and Table Linen 17c, 20c, 25c, 30c Unbleached Linen at 32c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00

Heavy twill'd Towels, worth 25c for 18c pair. Huck Towels, regular 30c for 22c pair

Extra Large Huck Towels, cold border, regular 45c for 30c pair. Extra Large Huck Towels, regular 65c for 48c

Turkish Towels—Bleached and Unbleached, regular 30c for 22c pair.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Men's Strong Tweed SUITS, \$4, \$5, \$6

Men's Blue Serge SUITS, \$3, \$4, \$5

Men's Best Quality Fox'e Serge SUITS, \$8.50, \$10

Men's All-wool Venetian SUITS, \$8.50, \$10, \$12

Men's Heavy Tweed PANTS, \$1.20, \$1.50, \$2

Boys' Blue Serge SUITS, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50

Boys' Heavy Tweed SUITS—special values, at \$2, \$3, \$5

Boys' Separate PANTS at 65c, 75c, 90c, \$1

Men's Heavy Frieze Ulsters, Chamoise fibre lining, \$5.75, \$7.50, \$8.50

Boys' Heavy Twill'd Overcoats, \$3.50. Boys' Heavy Frieze Overcoats \$3.75

Men's Reversible COATS, \$3.50, \$4.50

Men's Heavy Pea JACKETS, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6

Men's and Boys' UNDERWEAR.

Men's Ribbed Union Undewear 8c a suit. Heavy All-wool 95c a suit. Extra Quality, Ribbed, worth \$1.75 for \$1.25. Extra Quality Plain Wool at \$1.75.

Boys' Union Shirts and Drawers at 60c, 75c suit

Boys' Scotch Wool Undershirts and Drawers at 70c, 80c, 90c suit

Special values in Braces, Ties, Scarfs, etc. for the Xmas Trade

Men's Heavy All-wool Socks, 12 pairs for \$1. Heavy Union Sock, 10 pairs for \$1.

Men's Top Shirts, 40c, 60c, 75c

The Latest Novelties in Toys, Dolls, Games at the lowest prices.

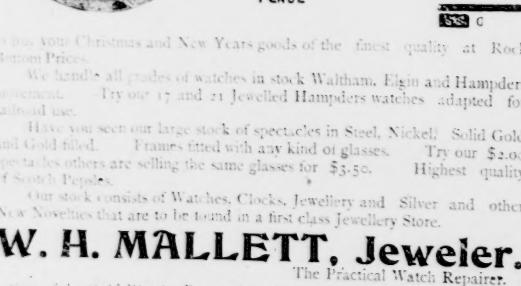
Santa clause headquarters for Toys, Dolls, Games and Xmas novelties

It is none to soon to do your Xmas shopping and thus avoid the rush that is bound to come as Xmas draws near. It's worth your while to-morrow that the choicest things always go first as a matter of course.

THE CASH BARGAIN STORE.

NATION & SHEWAN.

BRANDON, MAN.



W. H. MALLETT, Jeweler.
The Practical Watch Repairer.
Sign of the Gold Watch, Rosser Ave, between Ninth and Tenth Streets.

A. C. FRASER & CO.

--New Dress Goods!.... --New Furs!.... --New Clothing!....

Never in our fifteen years experience have we had such successful retailing. October was a big month—but November promises to be still larger.

500 yards of the best Mantle Cloth, bought at the closest cash prices, will be sold out at November prices.

300 Ladies' and Children's Jackets and Ulsters—must go out this month. You will find our stock the largest and most fashionable goods in the city.

Men's Fur Coats, Ladies' Fur Coats, Fur Caps—all in the November sale price.

A. C. FRASER & CO.

Brandon's Popular Dry Goods and Clothing House.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Dec. 2.—At this morning session of the tariff commission, Senator Ray, of the Electric Supply company, asked that the 25 per cent on soft copper wire be removed, making it free for electrical purposes. A deputation of shareholders of the Hamilton Smelting Works said the duty on iron, he continued, would be continued until the commission will inspect the mills again. Representatives of the Ontario Roller Mills company said a reduction in duties on raw iron and coal, and that the final reduction be snuffed out by a specific ad valorem duty. It was said that all rolling mill owners will have an interview with commissioners at Ottawa later on, to determine the duty on evaporated milk, which is charged from 25 cents ad valorem to a specific 25 cents per pound.

Dec. 2.—Sir Adolphe Caron, speaking at a meeting of Le Legerie Canadien here, said the alleged act of the school master was no accident at all and would not be condoned by his compatriots and he felt that as long as he held a seat in the Senate he would be foremost in the cause of justice for the Māori community.

Dec. 2.—The sad news has come of the death of James

the elderly Englishman, who

some time ago from the

States, Crawford started to

his son's farm on last Monday.

The farm is four miles from

Winnipeg and he was frozen to

JUST WHAT THE DOCTOR ORDERED

is what you will get every time in our Prescription Department. We strive to deserve your utmost confidence as to SKILL, PURE DRUGS, and FAIR PRICES. Bring your Family Receipts as well as your Doctor's Prescriptions, they will require equal care.

N. J. HALPIN

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

BRANDON.

THE GREATEST HEATER ON EARTH. MILLER'S NEW WOOD HEATER.

It gives more heat, with a smaller consumption of fuel, than any other stove yet invented. It costs no more than any ordinary box stove—just the thing for school stores, and large rooms. Call and see it in operation at

TELEPHONE NO. 163.

W. Miller's.

COAL OIL, HOT AIR AND WATER HEATING. TINSMITH, PLUMBER, &c.

MURDOCH'S HOUSE FURNISHING EMPORIUM. CHRISTMAS.

We have just received a large consignment of Fancy Goods for Xmas trade.

Five o'clock Tea Sets, Bread and Milk Sets, Individual Teas, reception Teas, China Vases and Ornaments in Bisque China, Card Receivers, Comb and Brush Trays, Tea Kettles in Fine China heavily gilded and shaded, Sugar Bowls and Cream Pitchers, Handsome Individual Teas, suitable for presents, Shaving Mugs and Brushes, Child Irons, Tea Sets from 50c up, a beautiful large set for 50c, Pin Trays in silver with suitable mottoes, Fruit Sets, Fruit Bowls beautifully hand painted, Shaded and Gilt China, Glass Vases from 20c up, Lamps in great variety at popular prices, China Tea Sets and Dinner Sets, Banquet Stands, Cake Stands, Covered Fruit Bowls and Fruit Nappies from 50c per doz. up, Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons, White Celluloid Handled Knives, Knives and Forks in Ebony and Rosewood Handles, Nevada Silver Forks, Spoons, &c.

We have many other lines all of which are of the very best quality and the prices are at the lowest notch.

Call and see us.
MURDOCH'S.

Between 8th and 9th Streets,
Rosser Avenue.

Cook Stoves. We are leading the market in this line for value and we defy competition with the James Smart Stoves when they are given a fair trial.



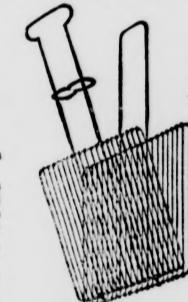
Pudding Pans in Tin and Enamelled in a large variety from 8c up.

Patty Pans in sheets or single, in several shapes and sizes from 10c per doz. up.

Japanese Chamber Pails from 60c up.

Potato Mashers from 10c up.

SATCERANS
FROM 25c U.P.



Wasters, three sizes, retinned, very strong.



Milk and Rice Boilers in Tin and Granite ware at greatly reduced prices.



Flour Sifters, either as cut or flat shaped. The VICTOR shown in cut is the best in the market.



Preserving Kettles in Tin, Granite ware and copper and nickel plated.



Tea Kettles in Tin, Copper, Granite and Nickel Plated, at prices ranging from 50c to \$1.75.



Dish Pans from 20c each up.



Large Spoons, the Acme and many other makes in Cleveland.

The new X-ray Basin Seeder, five years guarantee with each machine for 60c.

FEAR IS A DISEASE.

PROF. MOSSO SAYS FEAR IS A DISEASE AND MAY BE CURED.

Garrett P. Serviss Visits the Turin Laboratory and Sees a Balance That Measures Emotions and Weighs Dreams—The Cut Shows an Italian Boy Having His Broken Arm Set.

"Fear is a disease to be cured; the fears man may feel sometimes, but the coward fails always."

This may be described as the text of one of the most remarkable books that Italian science has recently produced. The name of the book is "Fear," the author is Angelo M. Prof. of Physiology in the University of Turin.

When I met Prof. Mosso in his library I said to myself, "This was not the man to write a book on such a subject as fear, because no one could write about things he does not know." And I felt certain that Prof. Mosso had no personal knowledge of his subject. He looks like a man who would face a tiger or a plunging avalanche with unshaken nerves.

"Prof. Mosso do you yourself know what fear is?" I asked.

For nearly he handed me a copy of his book, on the very first page of which he

wrote which might be named the Scales of Emotion. It consists essentially of a table, long enough to hold a man extended on his back, which is so delicately balanced that even the breathing of a person stretched upon it causes the table to oscillate up and down.

The subject is to be experimented with lies extended upon this table in a horizontal position, as shown in the accompanying cut from Prof. Mosso's book. A single startling word uttered in his presence causes a rush of blood to the subject's brain and the head of the table sinks! The alarm has been telegraphed to the remotest parts of the body, and each has sent its contribution. Even from the ends of the fear has driven an almost infinitesimal quantity of blood, which has left in the center of the body, and so the fact of the balanced man become lighter and his head heavier.

But so violent an emotion as Fear is not needed in order to produce a similar phenomenon. Sometimes Prof. Mosso lets his subjects fall asleep while lying on his bounces, only a slight and regular vibration of the table, timed to the inward and outward throb of the sleeper's heart, is perceived. With soft, noiseless movements the Professor approaches and delicately adjusts the balance so that the mean position of the table is perfectly horizontal. A moment of absolute silence follows, suddenly broken by a slight enough, or an almost imperceptible gratification of a foot on the floor. With the quickness of light the table responds with a downward dip, the head of the sleeping subject sinking as the blood rushes into the vessels of the brain, impelled by the wave of emotion that has startled the now slumbering nerves. The sleeper does not awake, yet an impression has been made upon his brain.

TO WEIGH DREAMS.

Even that is not all that these singular Scales reveal of the secret workings of the brain. Nothing tires, nothing exhausts, nothing daunts the patience of the Professor when he is on the track of facts. Sleeps himself he watches beside the sleeper in the stillness of night, suppressing his respiration in order that there may not even the shadow of a sound in the room. For some minutes the table is motionless, except for the slow oscillations caused by the breathing of the sleeper. Suddenly the head dips! What has happened? No noise has startled the watchful professor, but something has sent the blood, hurried to the head. It can only be a dream that has dashed across the sleeper's brain. For a tenth time the body rocks up and down. The action is slight, to be sure, yet there is no mistaking it.

The dream still agitates the brain. But presently the eyes, and the table resumes its slow and regular motion, due to the action of the subject's lungs alone. The dream has ended. It has occupied perhaps one minute under the eyes of the scientific watcher, while to the sleeper events have unrolled and scenes have appeared and disappeared, which would take hours in the waking world. The table serves as a balance in which even dreams may be weighed—for the greater the dream and greater the impression made by the vision upon the brain the greater and more decided the swing of the Scales!

Prof. Mosso has many other instruments and contrivances in his laboratory, by means of which he has been able to detect the physiological effects of the emotions. In this formidable citadel of science hearts are analyzed; not merely full-grown and time-tested hearts, which

another describes himself with his heart beating wildly, his marrow in a shiver, his ears filled with a continuous buzzing, his hands trembling, his tongue stiff, his breathing rapid, his skin buried with perspiration and a cloud blighting his vision—and what produced this anguish of fear in a man so strong as a bear-hander, whose face is broad as the pyramid?

THE TERROR OF STAGE FRIGHT.

Why, simply an audience of innocent people intended to hear a scientific lecture? Yet so tremendous was the terrorizing influence of that audience upon the Professor that, even after he had gone through his lecture, and was pronouncing his peroration, as he glanced over the amphitheater crowded with friendly faces, it appeared to him like the threat of a monster whose jaws were slowly opening wide to swallow him; the moment the last word left his lips.

In justice to Prof. Mosso, it should be said that it was his first appearance before an audience, and I doubt if he suffers from stage fright to-day.

Starting from the painful experience, Prof. Mosso asked himself, "What is this fear? Why does a strong man tremble, and lose command of his faculties through terror, even when there is no real danger?" And for answer he had recourse to an analysis of the manner in which the emotions affect the human body.

He set out to learn just how the emotion of fear acts upon the muscles, the breathing, the circulation of the blood, the action of the heart and other organs in a man's body, and to get the required information he went to the sufferers in the hospital and the asylum, and to the victims of the vivisection table. Fear and Terror became his will-o'-the-wisps, and he chased them into all their dark and mysterious haunts. Imagine Edgar A. Poe following the Turin Professor in his deathless search! No language would have suffice to paint the pictures which would have arisen before his imagination, when even the facts transcended belief.

Edgar A. Poe, that strange genius who died in the midst of hallucinations and died of fibrilla tremens in a hospital," was told, Prof. Mosso, "why, he was born with a strain of fear!" Who has pictured so accurately the very soul as that of the very soul as he has done?

You but what Prof. Mosso studied merely as a literary artist, in order that he might add effectiveness to his stories of imaginary critics and horrors. Prof. Mosso has far more thoroughly studied from the standpoint of a man of science.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF FEAR.

Moss has photographed fear. I have some of the original photographs, made in the negatives, with which he has illustrated his treatise. The entire body appears enfolded under the influence of the master emotion of fear, but it is the face, and especially the eyes, which give the most eloquent expression to it.

"The eye is like an open tongue," said Prof. Mosso. "It has, has a language, which I have studied in a great number of persons, until I am confident that one can read every emotion of the soul in the movements of the pupil of the eye. It is a language that speaks of itself, and cannot be repressed."

One has but to look at the photographs in order to understand the force and truth of this remark.

But the Turin Professor has gone deeper than the face and the surface of the body in his search for the springs of fear. He has looked upon the naked brain through holes in the skull! I do not know that he has made holes in the skull of a man for such a purpose, vivisection. In the case of man at least, has not yet come to that extreme, but he has taken advantage of accidents that have laid the brains of men open to view, and has studied the effects of fear and other emotions upon the movements and appearance of the greatest muscle in the human body, the brain. The slightest influence that starts the nerves causes an instant contraction of the veins and arteries and sends the blood leaping to the brain.

Fortunately it is not necessary that the brain should be bared or the members of the body dissected in order that the effects of emotional excitement may be studied. In Prof. Mosso's great physiological laboratory, which I visited in Turin, there exists an ingenious ma-

chine which might be named the Scales of Emotion. It consists essentially of a table, long enough to hold a man extended on his back, which is so delicately balanced that even the breathing of a person stretched upon it causes the table to oscillate up and down.

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"Our stations were not fortified at all.

They were log cabins or sod houses, with three or four men in each, and though they were burned over and over again, they were rebuilt immediately, and no serious loss or inconvenience to the service was occasioned.

"We knew just when to expect the rider from the next station, and the horses were always ready, so that all we had to do was to change the mail from one horse to another, and we were off.

It was the same at the relay stations.

The horses were always ready, and the only delay was in taking a drink of water or a cup of coffee, and the mail was on its way.

"It was simply hard riding, a cool head and a keen eye that was required. Once in a while the men were caught. I have a scar or two myself to remember the Indians by; but on the whole the danger was not excessive, and as for romance there was nothing of it. In 1861 the Indians were specially troublesome, and some hard fights resulted; but as they never remained long in the same place they could not do a very great deal of harm."

"The first trial of the pony express was the delivery of Buchanan's message to the spring of 1857. Our company, which had the route from St. Joe, via Salt Lake City, was the one which was afterward operated by Ben Butterfield. Butterfield's route was through Arizona. We had the common mountain ponies and Butterfield had high-bred horses. We took the message right through, and when Butterfield arrived at Mojave he found the message coming back from San Francisco. Butterfield ran the southern route until 1860, when he began off and established a line of coaches from St. Joe to San Francisco, via Salt Lake. In 1861 they commenced to the telegraph lines.

"I say a statement recently that there are only five survivors of the pony express riders. That is a mistake. There are a number of others. Besides myself I know of Frank Low, now in Cripple Creek; Erastus Egan, son of Major Egan, of Egan Canyon; James White, John Fisher and Sam Gilson, the discoverer of the beds of asphalt in Utah.

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THRILLING CHAPTERS IN VICTORIA'S REIGN.

GREAT BATTLES WHICH HELPED TO MOLD THE DESTINY OF BRITAIN.

The Crimean War and Battle of the Alma
—Siege and Fall of Sebastopol—Battle of
Inkerman and Massacre of Cawnpore—
Siege of Lucknow and Cause of Sepoy
Mutiny.

The visit of a Chinese ambassador to Great Britain, the more recent visit of the Czar of all the Russias, are two outstanding events in the closing years of the century which have focused the gaze of Christian and heathen countries upon the first of the Great Powers in peace and war. The unprecedented length of time during which our beloved Queen has reigned over the destinies of a vast empire and the progress of the arts and sciences under her reign are topics toward which the whole world, civilized and pagan, is having its attention directed by the press. The present Armenian difficulty recalls some of the deadly battles.



LORD RAGLAN.

ties that broke the comparative forty years' peace of Europe in '53, when the Crimean war, in which Britain and France were opposed to Russia, was waged to maintain the integrity of the Turkish empire. A sketch of that great campaign, or series of campaigns, in which the valour and grit of British soldiers were tested and proved invincible, and of others in India, may be of interest to our readers in these last years of the Victorian era.

The dream of a universal peace, sanguinely indulged in by the promoters of the Great Industrial Exhibition held in London in 1851, was rudely broken in the autumn of '53. The Eastern question which had perplexed Europe from the time the Turks had established their empire on the shores of the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, suddenly to the front. Russia had a long-standing quarrel with Turkey concerning the rights to the key of the holy places in Jerusalem. The Czar, too, as head of the Greek Church, claimed the right to protect Christians, Greek Christians in particular, within the Turkish dominions, and these claims, it was maintained, were urged for the purpose of favoring Russia's designs on Constantinople, the key to the Mediterranean and the road to India—the goal of Russian ambition.

Jealous of Russia, then the greatest military power in the world, and with the avowed object of maintaining the balance of power in Europe, France and Britain combined to uphold the integrity of the Turkish empire. These were the causes which led to the Crimean war. Viewed in the light of subsequent events, we can understand the mistake then made and deplore the needless waste of blood and treasure. The eastern question is still unsolved, and will remain a menace to the peace of Europe so long as the Moslems retain Constantinople.

The Crimean war, however, proved, if proof was wanting, that the British soldier, though envied by a peace of forty years, still possessed those qualities of pluck and endurance which in former days had shone forth with brilliancy on many a bloody field and illuminated the suns of the country with undying glory.

In February, 1854, the Russians crossed the Pruth and invaded the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia. Omar Pasha, at the head of a Turkish army, made a gallant defense of Silistra, and checked the advance of the Russians on

position was impregnable, and boasted that they would drive the invaders into the sea. About midday the allies attacked the Russians along the whole line. The French occupied the right, next the sea, and the British the left, about two miles inland. The Highland brigade, under Sir Colin Campbell, being on the extreme left.

The engagement was hot and bloody, and for a time the issue was doubtful. At last, Sir Colin Campbell, at the head of the three Highland regiments—Fifty-second, Ninety-third, and Seventy-ninth—advanced, and crossed the river under a storm of bullets that made the water kiss like a shower of hail. They gained the opposite bank, and advanced in line in gallant style, pouring in deadly volleys on the dense Russian columns.

The sight of the plumed and plaided warriors marching steadily on, and the deadly storm of fire which was rained upon them from their ringing rifles, terrified the Moscovite hordes. They wavered, broke, and finally fled in confusion. The right flank of the Russian army was thus turned, and the French, having gained the crest of the heights on the Russian left, came steadily on, and the Russian army, totally routed, fled toward Sebastopol, leaving 8,000 dead and wounded on the field, with an immense quantity of baggage and artillery in the hands of the victors.

The victorious armies then marched to Sebastopol, and laid siege to that great fortress. The outstanding incidents of that long and harassing siege are the battles of Balaklava and Inkerman. The harbor of Balaklava, where the British stores and provisions were landed, was attacked by a Russian force, under Gen. Liprandi, on the morning of Oct. 25, 1854. The defense of the position had been entrusted to Sir Colin Campbell, who had with him the Ninety-third Highland regiment, supported by cavalry and a body of Turks, who were placed in charge of some batteries commanding the entrance to the plain of Balaklava.

Early in the morning a strong Russian force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery appeared at the head of the valley, and drove in the Turks and captured the redoubts. The Ninety-third were drawn up in a thin red line, two deep, across the valley. The Russian cavalry, about 10,000 strong, charged down on them, but with two well-directed volleys the advance was checked. Horses and riders went down, and the squadrons were broken and thrown into confusion.

The Russian advance was checked for the time, and reinforcements were hurried up to support the gallant little band holding the base of the British operation.

Then there occurred one of the grandest and most heroic achievements that has ever been recorded in the annals of naval warfare—the charge of the Light Brigade.

The Russians were still at the head of the valley, and were harassing the British with their artillery. An order came to Lord Cardigan, who commanded the light cavalry, to charge the guns. The order was cheerfully obeyed, though it was said "that someone had blundered." The Light Brigade, numbering 690 sabers, rode into the valley of death, charged the Russian batteries, cut down



SIR HENRY LAWRENCE.

the gunners, dashed through a squadron of cavalry, fought their way back through a storm of shot and shell. Out of 600 horsemen that went out on that fatal ride, only 200 returned.

Charge of the Light Brigade.

Half a league, half a league,
Half a league onward,
All in the valley of Death
Rode six hundred.

"Forward, the Light Brigade!
Charge for the guns!" he said
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.

"Forward the Light Brigade!"
Was there a man dismay'd?
Not though the soldier knew
Some one had blundered,

Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs not to do or die,
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Volley'd and thunder'd,
Storm'd at with shot and shell,
Biting the dust and woe,
Into the jaws of Death
Into the mouth of Hell
Rode the six hundred.

Flash'd all their sabres bare,
As they turn'd in air,
Sav'd the gunners there,
Charging an army, while
At the world wonder'd.

Plunged in the battery smoke,
Right through the lines they broke,
Cossack and Russian
Reel'd from the sabre-stroke
Reckless and plunder'd.

Then they rode back, not but
Not the six hundred.

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon behind them,
Volley'd and thunder'd,
Storm'd at with shot and shell,
While horse and hero fell,
They that had fought so well
Came thro' the jaws of Death,
Back from the mouth of Hell,
All that was left of them,
Left six hundred.

When can their glory fade?
O the wild charge they made!
All the world wonder'd.
Honour the charge they made!
Honour the Light Brigade,
Noble six hundred!

THE BATTLE OF INKERMAN.

On the same day the heavy cavalry brigade also made a brilliant charge on the Russian cavalry. The battle of Inkerman was a sharp charge made by the British cavalry against the Russian cavalry. The Russian force numbered upwards of 40,000 with 105 guns. The Russians were confident that their

man, which has been called the "soldiers' battle," was fought on the morning of Nov. 5, memorable as the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot. It was a dark morning and a drizzling rain falling when the Russians crept out of Sebastopol, and under cover of the darkness surprised the British outposts. For hours a fierce hand-to-hand battle raged among the rocks and valleys, the British soldiers fighting the mad, drunken Russians with bayonets, clubbed muskets and stones.

By daylight the French came to the assistance of their English comrades and after a bloody encounter the enemy were hurried back to the fortress. The siege dragged its slow length along. During the severe winter the soldiers suffered from want of proper food, clothing and shelter. The Government had neglected the army, and Lord Aberdeen's Ministry was compelled to resign. Lord Palmerston took the reins of Government. Lord Panmure, afterward Earl of Dalhousie, was appointed Minister of War, and under his management the army was better organized and equipped, and

had died, and, there being no means of conveying the women and children and the sick and wounded, Sir Henry Lawrence and Sir James Outram were compelled to remain.

Meanwhile reinforcements were sent out from England, and Sir Colin Campbell, at the head of a strong column, took the field. The mutineers were defeated at every point. Lucknow was relieved, and finally captured after a severe struggle, and eventually order was once more restored and India reduced to the British rule again. As a result of the mutiny the East India Company was dissolved, and the empire placed under the Queen, who was subsequently proclaimed Empress of India.

FACIAL PECULIARITIES.
A Study of the Features May Produce Strange Results.

If one is interested in the study of physiognomy a close scrutiny of the faces of those with whom one comes in daily contact will reveal many interesting inconsistencies. Writers have so elaborately descended on the subject that it would seem that nothing of novelty were left for the investigator, yet while the traits of character revealed by the eyes, nose, mouth, ears, chin, teeth and even the wrinkles, have been so exhaustively treated, another subject replete with inconsistencies and interest has escaped the general epitomizing.

Were a line drawn directly down through the center of the face the two halves would discover marked differences. The outlines of the forehead where the hair begins to grow will vary materially, giving decidedly distinctive outlines, adding in many cases, at least, one-half inch to the height of the forehead.

Regarding the eyebrows, in many faces the difference is hardly perceptible, yet were they measured mathematically, the curves would show variations of outline. Of the eyes, a careful analysis will discover the right eye not only larger, but differing in expression as well as in color, in some instances. The difference also in the slanting of the orbits will be noticeable. It is in the eyes that the greatest difference is likely to be found. The upper lids differ materially from exact drawings and below the eyes, the under lids are even more pronounced in their variations.

A careful study of the nose will discover the nostrils decidedly different. One is often larger than the other, or will extend below a line drawn diametrically across the face. In fact, if carefully scrutinized the entire nose will be found different on either side.

The mouth is decidedly the feature where the study becomes most interesting. The drooping of the corners will often give a sneering expression, or, as in the case where the movements of the under lip on one side of the mouth when the person is speaking is in direct contrast to the movements of the lip on the other side. This peculiarity indicates an unsteady, unreliable nature, lacking both in mental and moral force. The check on one side of the face will, in many instances, be more rounded than on the other, and the difference in the position and general contour of the ears is often startling.

Rosling in New York city is a prominent society matron whose eyes are of distinctly perceptible different colors, one being dark blue, the other a dark grayish brown. When first noticed the effect is uncanny in the extreme.

The Government were about to issue the Minnie rifle to the Indian army, and the cartridges used for that weapon had to be greased to make them slip easily into the barrel. The Minnie was a muzzle loader and the men had to bite off the end of the cartridge before loading. The check on one side of the face will, in many instances, be more rounded than on the other, and the difference in the position and general contour of the ears is often startling.

The eyes of spiritualistic mediums are often uncanny in this respect, suggesting the evil eye, with all its superstitions and associations. A medium whose life is wholly given up to the exercise of her peculiar gift, however, may be many puzzling focal concentrators.

Skeptics claim that the two hemispheres of the brain operate differently, the right controlling the physical life, the left, the mental qualities. The physical qualities of the right hemisphere of the brain affect the right side of the face more quickly than the workings on the left, consequently, facial contractions are more noticeable in the old than in the young.

That these differences do exist is unquestionable, and the student of physiognomy will find in them an unexplored field for study.

Butter and Cream as Medicines.

One of the favorite remedies of physicians is cod-liver oil, and why is one of the mysteries of the world of medicine, when all there is about it is an oil or fatty substance that is easily digested and quite as easily assimilated, fish oil being appropriated with a small amount of digestive power. Why cod-liver oil, a product of the decomposition of fish remains whenever have been changed upon, when butter and cream are natural to the system, is unexplainable. While any one can take cream or butter, the consuming of fish oil requires the fortitude of a saint and the heroism of a martyr, and as we know the oil does not agree with many, and is hard of digestion in others. Now, it has been demonstrated that fresh, unsalted butter is rather more digestible than oil, and is pleasant to the taste, on thinning cuts of meat, and as high as one cent a day of this butter can be eaten with impunity by even delicate persons and cream can be taken to the full desire of the patient. Where one is recovering from prostration, sickness and the like, nothing need be taken but butter, and it is now known that this fatty tissue in the body, in a few weeks, becomes quite as digestible as the oil.

At Lucknow the situation was desperate. Sir Henry Lawrence and the British garrison, with about seven hundred women and children, were shut up in the Residency, where they were subjected to all the horrors of a siege and bombardment for many months. When the mutiny broke out there were very few European troops in India. The Ghorkas and Sikh troops remained loyal and during the war they fought gallantly against the rebels. Sir Henry Lawrence mustered a small column consisting of detachments from the 8th Highlanders, the 4th, 8th, 1st Madras Fusiliers, about 130 Sikhs and six guns, and a handful of volunteer cavalry. With this miniature army, numbering not more than 1,400 bayonets, the gallant Lawrence advanced into the disputed districts, fighting his way against fearful odds. He defeated Nana Sahib at Cawnpore and marched to the relief of Lucknow.

THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW.

The story of Lucknow is one of the romantic episodes of this great struggle. After a long, harassing march, fighting every mile of the way, the city was reached at last. The gallant veteran, at the head of a little band of heroes, fought his way through the streets of a city every palace and every house of which belched forth sheets of flame and showers of bullets. But the British soldiers never flinched, although they were opposed by thirty thousand Sepoys, armed with musketry and artillery.

The beleaguered garrison were at the last extremity when the long-expected succor came. But Sir Henry Lawrence

had died, and, there being no means of

conveying the women and children and the sick and wounded, Sir Henry Lawrence and Sir James Outram were compelled to remain.

Meanwhile reinforcements were sent out from England, and Sir Colin Campbell, at the head of a strong column, took the field. The mutineers were defeated at every point. Lucknow was relieved, and finally captured after a severe struggle, and eventually order was once more restored and India reduced to the British rule again. As a result of the mutiny the East India Company was dissolved, and the empire placed under the Queen, who was subsequently proclaimed Empress of India.

WINTER SLEEVES.

Two or Three Materials Are Employed in Their Decoration.

Happy is the woman whose purse knows no limit at this season, for never were there more bewildering modes to tempt one. Plaids are much en vogue, and especially rich and showy.

One gown, at least, of this brilliant stuff every fashionable maiden must have or she is quite behind the times. A very fetching costume, composed of a huge plaid in shades of brown and violet, and deep violet velvet, is built for a slight blonde beauty, who carries the gown off to perfection.

The skirt is noticeably narrow and made of the plaid, with at the foot a six-inch double frill of violet velvet, set on with a soft heading, above which is a band of maroon fur. The bodice is composed of a bolero in the velvet, bordered with fur, worn over a snug little round waist of the plaid, worn with a deep, folded girdle of velvet, fastened at the back with four metallic buttons.

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof, and as yet we have not come to the day of really tight sleeves; only once in a while are our senses smitten with a sight of monstrosities, because people generally have too much good sense to wish to appear odd.

By another season, I dare say, we shall be submerged in skin-tight sleeves,

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LADIES' WATCHES

are now so cheap—especially if purchased from us—that you can afford to purchase one for an

Xmas Gift!

A reliable watch is a joy for ever.

D. A. REESOR

Watchmaker and Optician.
Eyes tested free.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

LOCAL NEWS.

Dr. Macdonald is running for school trustee.

The first carnival on the 17th at the city rink.

A session of the Normal School is to open here on the 3rd Jan.

T. Evor has sold out his hotel business at Douglas to W. Smith.

The janitor of the central school is to receive \$55 per month from the 1st of Jan.

Mrs. (Rev.) Lehigh and Mrs. E. Johnstone have gone on a long visit to Ontario.

The ladies of St. Matthew's are preparing for a supper and a sale of very bazaar on the 15th.

Mr. T. F. Butcher, jeweller, this city, has been appointed official time keeper by the C.P.R.

The hospital received \$75 from Nation & Shewan, as the result of their 24 per cent sale last week.

Thos. Scott, the Scottish vocalist, is scouring the city for the organization of the "Sons of Scotland."

John Hanbury went to the Peg on Saturday. Mr. Postlethwaite spent several days there last week.

Mr. Joseph Campbell, of Melita, was in the city last week, while making a tour of the country in the interest of his Loan Co.

The genial R. L. Patterson, of Miller & Richard's type foundry, Toronto, was a caller at the Mail office last week soliciting orders.

Mr. Samuel Peacock has opened out in the knife and scissors grinding business in a room in Hardy's livery stable 9th street.

The Rev. Mr. Henry is preaching these Sundays on "Doubt," its cause and its cure. He is a very earnest and eloquent preacher.

The hospital has received \$36 from the city, \$13.55 from Hartney, and \$7.10 from Oxbow as the result of Thanksgiving entertainments.

Mrs. Sifton gave at her residence on Friday afternoon probably the largest "At Home" ever given in the city, previous to the family's going to Ottawa to reside.

The banquet to the Hon. Mr. Sifton in the City Hall, this Thursday evening promises to be one of the grandest affairs of the kind ever given in western Manitoba.

A correspondent asks at whose nomination Mr. R. G. Macdonald, B.A., barrister, was appointed Nor'Wester correspondent at this point. We know nothing about the matter in any way, shape or form.

Carberry is not going much on hockey this year, though the local club is anxious to have a whack at their Brandon peers, if they can only get them on Carberry ice, which will be made very slippery for the visitors.

Tuesday evening week, some 30 young people took possession of Mr. George Bell's house, and held it till well into the night, dancing, playing progressive euchre and otherwise enjoying themselves, which was especially pleasing to host and hostess.

In the Oakland municipal election Angus McDonald, of Routhwaite, one of the oldest settlers in that district, is our for reeve. His record at the council board, of which he has been a member for a number of years past, deserves the support of all the electors on the 15th Dec.—Communicated.

The Rev. Mr. Lehigh came near the end of his days at the residence of W. A. Allan, Winnipeg, on Tuesday week. By some means the chimney got clogged and coal gas so permeated his bedroom, that he was next thing to suffocated. Ventilation and a free use of water, however, soon did the necessary work, and he returned home next day.

At the last meeting of the Brandon S.O.E.B. Lodge, the following officers were appointed: Past President, Hy. James; President, H. C. Robey; Vice-President, J. S. Brayfield; Chaplain, Rev. McAdam Harding; Secretary, C. A. Smith; Treasurer, John Benge; Surgeon, Dr. Spencer; First Guide, Jas. Slack; Second Guide, W. Orchard; Third Guide, H. W. Deerman; Inner Guard, J. Jones; Outer Guard, R. Evans; Trustees, Geo. B. Coldwell and W. R. Bartlett; Auditors, Hy. James J. S. Brayfield and King; Distric Deputy Ben. Hogg was recommended to Grand Lodge for re-appointment.

Mrs. Stripp is caterer at the banquet this evening.

The Rev. Mr. Gaetz preached in Winnipeg on Sunday last to very large audiences.

Some of our citizens are wondering if the city scavenger is like the bear, hibernating.

Mr. R. E. A. Leech, secretary, has arranged for a series of Farmers' Institute meetings this month.

The Priests and Bishops of Quebec are going to fight the Grit party in the approaching provincial elections.

It is expected that as many as 50 will take the farm and dairy course to be held here in January by C. C. Macdonald under government auspices.

The receipts of the last Fire Brigade hall were \$225, and its expenses \$200.65 leaving a net profit of \$24.35 which was disbursed on very worthy objects.

The medals donated to the Brandon schools by the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor and the chairman of the Board, will be presented by the donors on Friday at 3 o'clock in the City Hall.

Drs. Ewen, of Hartney, and Brown, of Winnipeg, are applicants for the vacancy in the Brandon hospital. The receipts of the hospital for November were \$17,722 and disbursements \$2,646, which shows the public there is need for help.

At the annual meeting of Brandon Masonic Lodge on Tuesday evening last, the following officers were elected for 1897:—Bro. Dr. More, W. M.; J. S. Brayfield, S. W.; R. J. Noxon J. W.; Dr. McDiarmid, Treas; W. S. Moody, Sec; A. Trotter, Chaplain; W. C. Croy, Tyler.

Lady Aberdeen will meet the Executive of the Local Council of Women at 2 o'clock on Friday, and it is expected that she will address a public meeting in the interests of the Council of Women, after the presentation of medals to the pupils of the City schools.

On Tuesday the following nominations were made: Mayoralty, Ald. D. A. Reesor, J. A. Christie, E. Evans; Aldermen: Ward 1, J. P. Fisher, V. S. Philip MacKenzie; Ward 2, W. L. Parish, acclamation; Ward 3, Murdoch MacKenzie; John Murray, I. R. Strome; Ward 4, Chas. Hilling, acclamation; School trustees: Ward 1, A. F. Sutherland, acclamation; Ward 2, Dr. McDiarmid, R. M. Matheson; Ward 3, R. M. Matheson, A. D. Rankin; Ward 4, K. Darrach, acclamation. The contest for the mayoralty promises to be very exciting.

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The Practical Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

NOT QUITE 16 TO 1.

The elegant Pants we are making to-order for \$4 and \$5 are not quite sixteen times as good as other tailors are selling, but they are twice as good as they will make for the money.

A man's reason never forsakes him. When he buys his clothes from us, we place him on top by selling him his clothes at the bottom (price).

J. S. Andrews
MERCHANT TAILOR
Opposite Smith & Burton's.

HOLIDAY GROCERIES.

Here are a few of the many good things we have for the Holiday Season:

FRUITS.

F. O. S. Valencis Raisins (best Brand) per box	\$2.10
" " 12 lbs for	1.00
Selected Valencia Raisins (best brand) per box	2.45
" " 10 lbs for	1.00
Seedless Raisins by the box (about 30 lbs) per lb	11c
" less than a box	12c
Provincial Currents	6c
Excelsior Currents	7½c
Connoisseur Clusters, Table Raisins per lb	20c
" boxes each	1.10
Royal Buckingham Clusters, Table Raisins per lb	30c
Choice Thin Skinned Table Figs in one pound (full weight)	25c
glove boxes, per box	1.80
Extra Choice Eating Figs, 10 lb boxes, per box	20c
" less than a box, per lb	10c
Dates	

MINCE MEAT.

Wathy's per packet	10c
7 ½ pds, each	90c

PEELS.

Batgers' English Lemon Peel, per pound	20c
" Orange "	20c
" Citron "	20c
Assorted 1 lb boxes of Lemon, Orange and Citron, per box	20c

PICKLES.

1 Gal. Pails 65c, 3 Gal's. \$1.75, 5 Gal's.	\$2.75
Canada Pickles, per bottle	15c
Lytles or Lion's L."	20c
Cross & Blackwell's, mixed, chow chow, gherkins white onions or walnuts, per bottle	32c
Captain White Oriental's pink	40c
" " " Pickles, pints	6c
" " " quarts	\$1.15

Fancy White Candles for decorating Christmas Trees, etc., 24, 36, or 48 in a box, per box 20 cents.

WE CARRY A LARGE LINE OF CHOICE CIGARS, CIGARETTES, CUT TOBACCO AND FINE PIPES AT LOW PRICES.

SMITH & BURTON,
THE CASH GROCERS, MACDONALD BLOCK, ROSIER AVENUE.

Our warehouse is for wholesale and mail orders only.

WILSON, RANKIN & CO.

BRANDON'S GREATEST STORE !

...BEDDING Department...



WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

200 Heavy English Army Winter Coats

which we will sell at the LOW PRICE \$6.00 each. This is a very desirable coat for farmers, teamsters and bushmen, as they are waterproof and tearable—call and examine them. Also a large quantity of GOOD FURS, consisting of Coats, Caps, Gauntlets, Collars and Cuffs—in Beaver and Otter.

EMERSON & HAGUE

W FERGUSON,

— DIRECT IMPORTER OF —

**WINES,
LIQUORS
AND
CIGARS.**

A CAR LOAD OF

WHISKIES

Just arrived from Hiram Walker & Sons, Walkerville.

I have also received a car of

Ales and Porters

From the Dominion Brewery, Toronto, and a car of well known Ales from John Labatt, London.

Trial orders promptly attended to.

THE GOLD STAND, 8th STREET, BRANDON, MAN.

WILSON, RANKIN & CO.
BRANDON'S GREATEST STORE.